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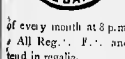
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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 21ST, 1893.

The situation in Rio Grande has become somewhat more complicated during the past week although no battles of importance have been fought. Telegrams were received here on the 16th announcing that a battle had been fought at Uparomority, near Livramento, in which the national forces under General Silva Telles had been defeated, and that Alegrete had been taken. The news of the battle appears to have been false, as nothing more than a few skirmishes occurred in which both sides claim advantages. The taking of Alegrete was at first denied, but is now confirmed, and a force of a thousand men has been sent by Gov. Castilhos from Cacequy to recapture it. As for the general movement of troops, Gen. Silva Telles entered Livramento unopposed on the 17th, and Gen. Hyppolito, who was marching from Uruguayana to join him, has been ordered to return to that city. The federal forces under General Silva Tavares, it is said, have been divided into three sections, which have marched into the interior, thus abandoning the siege of Livramento. This agrees with the report received a short time ago to the effect that Gen. Tavares would not oppose the relief of Livramento, but would then operate in the rear of Gen. Telles' forces, cutting his communications and capturing the towns of the interior. According to this morning's telegrams, Gen. Tavares is marching upon Bagé, the terminus of the Rio Grande railway line, Gumerindo Saraiva has recaptured D. Pedrito, and telegraph communication with Livramento, Bagé, Uruguayana and Alegrete has been broken. On the other side, the telegrams from Porto Alegre report the defeat and dispersion of federalist bands in every part of the state, and during the past week they even reported the complete annihilation of the army under General Tavares. So untrustworthy are these telegrams that no one attaches the slightest importance to them. This is much to be regretted, because when the scene of operations is transferred into the interior of the state we shall have no other communication than the state telegraph line through Porto Alegre.

On Friday last the *Jornal do Commercio* posted a telegram at its door, confirming a telegram from Montevideo the preceding day as to the defeat of the national forces at or near Livramento. The *Jornal* was perfectly right in publishing these telegrams. It may be that the reports are untrue; but it is impossible for a newspaper to verify the accuracy of every item of news that appears in its columns. The *Fuiz*, however, and subsequently the *Figaro* think that newspapers should not publish unfavorable news, and the latter even calls for a censorship of the telegraph. These journals are the loudest advocates of what is called "republicanism," and they are also the warmest defenders of what they are pleased to call the "liberties of the people." They forget that a free expression of opinion and immunity from official censorship are among the popular liberties which a republic should guarantee. They forget that in a true republic the people should be independent and that they should not only think and decide for themselves, but also that every source of information should be open to them. And they forget, also, that false items of news in favor of the government, such as is published in the *Fuiz*, are even worse than false

reports of revolutionary successes, for they are deliberate attempts to deceive and mislead. The truth will eventually transpire, colleagues, no matter how many false reports may have been published and no matter how many deceptions may have been practised. We have far more fear of the results of official interference, than we have of false telegrams. Let us therefore have all the news, from all sources, and then let the editors and the people make what comments they please. Fears of the effect of false telegrams of federalist successes, lead us to believe that the authorities are very uncertain of their position even here in Rio, and this is an impression they are trying to prevent, if we mistake not. Let the censor be buried forever, then, and let us have all the news. It will not take the public long to find out whether the movements on the Rio Grande frontier are genuine, or whether they are for rhetorical effects.

The situation in Santos has been for some time a repetition of what occurred there last year. Last month the deaths from yellow fever alone numbered 480, which for a city of about 20,000 population gives a frightfully high death rate. From what we can learn, the cause of events there is a close reproduction of the terrible scenes which characterized that pest hole last year, except that a larger number of business men are living up the railway line and in São Paulo. The hospitals are again crowded with the victims of fever, the poorer classes among the foreigners, principally Portuguese and Italians, are dying off in their hovels like poisoned rats, and the crews of vessels in port are being swept away at a rate which paralyzes description. The principal occupation of the place is that of attending the sick and burying the dead. In view of all that has occurred in Santos, of all that has been said, and of all the valuable interests at stake, is it not time that the commercial world should unite to abandon and condemn a place so fatal to human life? It is useless to appeal further to the humane interference of the Brazilian government, for it has apparently no feeling whatever for the plague-stricken strangers who are dying there every day, and no thought for the terrible reputation which Santos is gaining. It has long known the unsanitary condition of Santos, and it has had many a measure of relief placed before it, but all to no avail. This government apparently prefers to protect jobbers and parasites than to interfere in behalf of the countless lives exposed there to the ravages of fever. It prefers to pen up a multitude of laborers and commercial employes in the swamps of that port, than to permit a foreign railway to increase its traffic facilities so as to relieve the crowded condition of the city. The death of four hundred poor laboring men in a month is nothing to a government whose protégés are legion, and whose patriotic ambition is confined to political honors and to the introduction of servile laborers for the favored few. In view of all this, the port of Santos should be denounced and abandoned. Let the government go on building quays if it pleases, the merchant and shipmaster are not obliged to go there, to further enrich its fetid soil with their bodies. Let them move away to some other place and refuse longer to risk life and property in so pestiferous a hole. There need be no fear as to the result, for products will always go where the buyers locate. In our opinion it would be a wise thing for the business men of Santos to move *en masse* to Ubatuba, and then take their own precautions against the abuses and pollutions which have made Santos so deadly a place, and which are rapidly ruining many an interior town.

CHURCH RESPONSIBILITY.

São Paulo, 18th March 1893.

To the Editor.

Sir—Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper since I came to Brazil (i. e. about two years ago) and having observed from time to time that you are an advocate of fair-play, I beg that you grant me space in your next issue for the few following remarks regarding your leading article of the 14th inst. No impartial Catholic will deny that there are a great many "black sheep" within the fold of the Church, even (I acknowledge it with shame) among the priests and bishops, but I most strongly protest against your assertion that the Catholic Church in this country (or any other) is to be held responsible for crimes committed by the people.

Regarding Catholic morality "The Scotsman," a leading Presbyterian journal (July 1869) gives these facts regarding Catholic Ireland as compared

with England and Scotland. "The proportion of illegitimate births to the total number of births is, in Ireland, 3.8 per cent; in England the proportion is 6.4, in Scotland 9.9. In other words England is nearly twice, and Scotland nearly three, worse than Ireland. Something worse has to be added, from which no consolation can be derived. The proportion of illegitimacy is very unequally distributed over Ireland, and the municipalities are such as are rather humiliating to us as Protestants, and still more as Presbyterians and Scotchmen. Taking Ireland according to registration divisions the proportion of illegitimate births varies from 6.2 to 1.0. The division showing the lowest figure is the western, being substantially the province of Connaught, where about nineteenth-twentieths of the population are Celtic and Roman Catholic."

The division showing the highest proportion of illegitimacy is the northeastern which comprises or almost consists of the province of Ulster where the population is almost equally divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and where the great majority of the Protestants are of Scotch blood and of the Presbyterian Church.

The sum of the whole matter is, that semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Papish and wholly Irish Connaught—which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland as a whole, is three times more immoral than Ireland as a whole.

In conclusion—it is only just and right to honor those to whom honor is due, let us not forget to blame those that have offended.

The cause of so much crime and immorality in this country is not to be found in the Catholic Church but in misgovernment.

Ingress were to infringe capital punishment instead of the present system of transportation for a few years, I think we should very soon see a change for the better, and for the *braves* that interfere with innocent children I should strongly recommend Judge Lynch.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting the above, I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. J. K. INGRAM.

Our correspondent apparently misunderstands the object of our criticism. We have no wish to attack the Catholic church, nor to indulge in a religious controversy, nor to institute comparisons between religions, or countries. Comparisons are at best very misleading, as our correspondent might see by substituting almost any other Catholic country for Ireland in the illustration given above. No one would say that England is more immoral than either Portugal, or Spain, or France, or Italy, or Austria. Here in Brazil we have seen statistics which show that in certain localities the proportion of illegitimate children has reached, as high a figure as 50 per cent. However, this also is only a part of the case. If our correspondent has followed the daily newspaper records, he has certainly seen a very ugly list of assassinations, suicides, seductions, outrages on children, frauds, peculations, thefts, burglaries, and all that. And if he is at all familiar with life behind the political curtains he has also seen no small display of bribery, blackmail, fraud and robbery which never appears in print. All this of course is found elsewhere, but as our influence and work is limited we are obliged to restrict our criticism to the cases around us. There can be no disputing the statement that the standard of morality all through South America is very low, and also that very little is being done to improve it. It is idle to charge that all this is due to "misgovernment," for misgovernment itself is a result of the low moral standard of the people. The prime cause of all these crimes and immoralities is to be found in the bad, or defective training of the people, and this is just where the responsibility of the Church is to be found. The church in Brazil has been a branch of the state, it has had the sole religious training of the people, and it has kept secular education within its control. It is not so very long ago when it was impossible to introduce a text-book into the schools of this country without the approval of the church. In other South American countries we find very much the same state of things. In Perú and Ecuador particularly the domination of the church is so absolute that there is hardly a sign of dissent to be found. Under such conditions, this dominant institution, the church, which assumes the sole right and authority to develop the moral character of the people, to teach them truth and virtue, and even to guide them in their temporal occupations, can not escape the responsibility which it has insisted upon assuming. If the people thus led and instructed are ignorant of the sacredness of human life and of the rights of persons and property, who is to be blamed? If they lie and steal and fight, without an apparent thought of the wrong committed, upon whose shoulders falls the responsibility? For nearly four centuries the church has been dominant here in South America,

and in a considerable part of North America, and even yet there is but very little to show for its guidance and teaching? Take away Parisian fashions and a few modern improvements, and the civilization to-day in these countries will show but a very slight advance on what was introduced by those who conquered and plundered them. If the church is not largely to blame for all this, then, we ask again, who is?

From the Buenos Aires Herald, March 3rd

HOPE IN THE FUTURE.

The political situation is not a reflex of our material condition. With regard to the former there is no apparent improvement except in the personal and official honor of the President and his ministers and in an enlarged economy. These are valuable elements since they give a chance for the operation of beneficent causes. Materially we are getting on. The pace of this getting on is as rapid as we have reason to ask. Every one has enough to do; if not work of one kind another is open to him. Labor has a bountiful yield and reward from nature and after a generous surplus for themselves leaves as a generous surplus for selling abroad for the purchase of things better bought than produced. Every year we have more cattle and flocks, a greater acreage under tillage, a greater harvest, and consequently greater wealth. These developments are constantly going on and are bound to continue in greater force and ratio. Politics may be unsettled but cattle graze, wool grows, the plough and reaper do not stop. So long as government does not allow wholesale robbery or unlimited extravagance this wealth will continue to augment. Our credit has suffered so that capital will not come here as formerly. It is to be regretted that confidence in Argentina has been impaired but it is not a matter of mourning that a check has been given to the flood of capital that poured in a few years ago. We have moved too much. Capital was too easily available and as a consequence became a dead weight. We shall need more capital from abroad but the pause in its coming and the diminution of its volume will not harm us. This period of suspense gives us the opportunity to digest what has before been begun or done, and to catch up with the artificial conditions of life we had created. The economy which has become general will be none the less effective because enforced and we shall in due time feel the benefit of it. These, if not "good times," are the seed-time of coming good times, just as the days of the late lamented boom, if "good times," were the seed-time of present panic or hard times. The wise man will in these days discover groundwork for hope, confidence and action. He will see that of necessity the results of present conditions must be future prosperity, and he, being the wise man ahead, will not wait until the dullard gets the fact driven through his thick skull, but will set to as to reap the full benefit of the wisdom he possesses.

The number of the wise is less now than in the time of ancient parable when wise and foolish were equal in numbers, and the greater number follow a leader as sheep follow a leader, quite as readily into a ditch as into green pastures, but now and then the wise man may be found who will do these wise things.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is announced that all the Argentine bank notes are to be withdrawn and replaced by new issues to the amount of \$71,000,000.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the police have arrested the principal accomplices in an important factory of counterfeit money in that city.

—It is announced that the Argentine government will intervene amicably in the Calamarca revolution which recently overthrew the authorities of that province.

—There were 1,984 passenger and 6,689 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in February. The departures comprised 1,137 passengers and 3,145 immigrants.

—According to a *Pais* telegram there has at last occurred a fatal duel in Argentina. Two Cordoba bank employees fought each other a few days ago, and one of them was killed.

—The February customs receipts at Montevideo were \$621,136.74 from imports and \$98,898.80 from exports; a total of \$720,035.54 against \$701,322.37 in the same month of last year.

—It was reported on the 15th that the Rio Grande federalists had purchased 800 Remington carbines and 80,000 cartridges in Buenos Aires which had been shipped to some point on the coast.

—If the telegrams are not to be permitted to receive arms and ammunition through Uruguay, why are the Castillistas permitted to send such supplies over Uruguayan railways to the relief of Livramento?

—Liebig's salarior has once more been obliged to suspend his slaughtering for want of fit heads, but it is hoped to resume them about the 5th, a supply being expected from Entre Rios. The effects of the drought are still felt in all the saladeros, the slack business of which, for want of fat cattle, contrasts unfavorably with the unusual activity with which the season opened. The estancieros are again calling out for rain.—*Montevideo Times*, March 10.

—Apparently the Argentine government has resolved to reverse the finding of Col. Lowry in the *Revolucion* investigation. A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th says that the minister of interior has resolved to make a personal inquiry, to determine whether the recent finding was made in bad faith. Should an acquittal follow, it will be the crowning disgrace to a most disgraceful incident, and a new scandal in a government which can not afford to add to its long record in that line.

—We are sorry to hear that after April 22nd next Messrs. Lamport & Holt's steamer will cease to carry passengers between Europe and the River Plate, as for a long time past it has been found to be an unremunerative business. We are requested to state that passengers holding return tickets available after that date will be carried on their return voyage by the steamships of the Royal Mail company, the *Albatross*, Lamport & Holt's passengers will be confined to ports between Europe and Brazil. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—In this enlightened republic things have not yet found a normal level, but are intensely sensitive to minor influence, for instance, a soldier who abandoned his post, taking with him his accoutrements, is sentenced to 6 years imprisonment in Martin Garcia, and yet the officers of the *Rio de Janeiro*, who abandoned their ship, and some shot their men, go about freely and as they list. Has the fact that a son of a celebrated general was one of the officers, anything to do with this utterly disgraceful state of affairs. —*Times of Argentina*.

—In order that every inhabitant in this city may be enabled to avail himself of the services of the municipal medical men, in case of illness, the *Asistencia publica* has drawn up a bill presented to the Mayor, a project by which the proprietors of all hotels, lodging-houses, eating-houses, factories, etc., shall be compelled to place alongside their usual list of regulations, the name, address, and hours for consultation of the medical doctor, and also the form of application which must be filled up to enable them to his services. —*Times of Argentina*.

—The matter of Dr. Herrera's account with the National Bank is not yet concluded. (The Uruguayan President is said to have paid his entire indebtedness to the bank, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, in gold, without resort to some of the makeshifts provided for "sealing" these debts.) According to yesterday's *Tribuna* the Banco Popular do Brazil intends petitioning for the annulment of the arrangement on the grounds that the form of payment prejudices its guarantee as privileged creditor. It will also apply for the handing over of the \$250,000 gold said to have been paid to the National Bank by the President. —*Montevideo Times*, March 9.

—The quality of news supplied to our neighbors, probably by an interested government, may be seen by the following item from one of our Buenos Aires exchanges: "The Royal Mail ss. *Tiger* is said to have reserved 50 first-class berths for Brazilian naval officers, who together with 400 sailors embark at Rio for Southampton, to take charge of the Brazilian ironclad *Benjamin Constant* now ready, and a cruiser recently bought by that government from the Turkish government, and which is still at Newcastle-on-Tyne. These new purchases, together with 70,000 rifles of the newest pattern, and 25 millions of cartridges, indicate a war-like tendency on the part of the new republic."

—Such a race exists amongst the members of the health boards of this city and Montevideo, that any person who falls sick on board a steamer proceeding from the Brazil, is immediately put down as having yellow fever, and promptly treated for such, without we presume a proper diagnosis of the case being made. The reality is that not a few of the medical talent who have to attend the cases. An instance has just occurred at Flores Island, where a passenger under treatment for yellow fever, turns out to have typhoid fever instead. We wonder how many of the so-called yellow fever cases reported as existing in the port, really are such? —*Review of the River Plate*, March 11.

—The manner in which the payment will be made for the reversion of the contract for the rental of the Buenos Aires water and drainage works, may interest some of our readers. The total cost of these works is \$25,500,000 gold, which will be paid in Morgan bonds at 80% which makes a total of \$31,875,000 mps. The interest corresponding to this amount is \$1,912,500 gold which from January 1st, 1894 must be paid in cash. For the works received up to date, the government has paid the company \$20,000,000 in bonds which represent \$16,000,000 in cash; remaining as guarantee for the completion of the works \$11,875,000 in bonds or \$9,500,000 in cash. As the completion of the works goes on a proportionate amount will be paid. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 4.

—A verdict in the *Rosales* case seems at last to have been obtained, but we seem as far as ever from a sentence on the band of infamous cowards, hars and murderers who offered her, and our Argentine contemporaries hint very plainly that they may be allowed to escape. It is even said that some of them are not even under arrest. General Victoria, the Argentine minister of war and marine who will have to deal with the case, is in an awkward position as one of the officers accused is his own son. He wishes to resign his portfolio, which is about the best thing he can do in the case. But neither that nor any other relationship should be admitted as an excuse for the escape of the culprits, lest every Argentine share the infamy attached to these hounds, whom it would degrade an honest man to kick. —*Montevideo Times*.

—This week a horrible piece of savagery has been recorded of the police. Some scandalous doings in the prison were denounced in the papers last week, and a police sergeant, thinking that the information had been supplied to the papers by a certain prisoner, assaulted him most brutally. The next day the unfortunate prisoner was working with a gang of his fellow prisoners at the "baranca" when a "cabo" approached him and drawing his sword made several slashes at the defenceless man, who only saved his life by guarding his head with his hands and arms, which were of course horribly mutilated. The other prisoners of the gang then interfered, and the affair ended for the moment. Subsequently the wounded man was thrown into a dark cell, but not before his brutal captors and jailers struck him several times with the flat of their swords over the head and body. This was not the first time the poor wretch, who was covered with wounds, blood and bruises, was allowed to remain three days without medical assistance of any kind, and almost without food. It is well that this should be known. —Rosario correspondence of *The Southern Cross*, March 3.

—According to Buenos Aires telegrams the charges against the bond of health that has hampered with the sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro, have been proved. This is one more reason why Brazil should at once put in a claim for damages.

—The governor of Catamarca has been obliged to ask assistance of the Argentine government to repress the disorders which exist in that province. The insurrection has become too widespread for the local military force, and it is said that assassination and robbery have become general.

—Two Brazilian officers, in civilian dress, recently attended a public ball at Asuncion, Paraguay, and got into a row with the police on duty. It is said that they were wounded. The Brazilian minister thereupon sent a note to the minister of foreign affairs demanding an explanation and an indemnity of \$5,000. The Paraguayan minister declined to consider the demand, as the Brazilian officers were in the wrong. It is reported that the Brazilians threatened to bombard the city. The Brazilian minister at Asuncion should be recalled at once.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is reported that the fever epidemic in Santos is declining.

—It is stated that Col. Arthur Oscar has asked for a leave of absence on the plea of illness.

—A revolting crime was reported from Juiz de Fora on the 15th, a mother strangling and burying her newly-born babe.

—A telegram of the 14th inst. from Ceará states that the 11th battalion of infantry stationed in that state has been ordered to Rio Grande do Sul.

—A telegram from Ceará states that on the 17th the packet *Planeta* passed there with 208 soldiers on board on their way to Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Pernambuco legislature has authorized the governor of that state to expend 100,000\$ on the introduction of immigrants.

—On the 10th inst. Gen. Bento Fernando published at Manóas a manifesto explaining the part which he had taken in the revolutionary movement in that state.

—The damage done to the Café Americano in S. Paulo by opponents of coffee at 200 reis a cup is estimated at 2,000\$. The proprietor has since reduced the price to 100 reis.

—The following telegram was sent from Santos to the S. Paulo *Platina*: "There is no public security. The population of this city lives in subjection to the knife and the revolver."

—The officers of the 2nd battalion of the S. Paulo police have asked the governor of the state to send them to Rio Grande do Sul. He will surely not be so hard-hearted as to refuse.

—There were 1,400 immigrant arrivals at Santos on the 18th, per *Mattio Bruzo*. What a fine place Santos must be to them, and what consideration on the part of the immigration authorities!

—Telegrams from Ceará on the 15th advise us of the beginning of a conflict in that state. It is said that the state government will begin to persecute the opposition as soon as the 11th battalion leaves.

—According to a Buenos Aires reporter, Silveira Martins denies that he ever solicited an interview with General Isidoro, at Livramento. He says that the federalists will soon have 20,000 men under arms.

—A country exchange gives an account of a recent meeting of the Club Militar under the head of *The Army Journal*. We fear our contemporary is mistaken; unfortunately the army has apparently come to stay.

—In Bahia tickets of the Companhia de Transportes Urbanos are used as change. Travelers are consequently advised not to have money changed in that city, unless they wish to spend all their change there or keep it as a curiosity.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco on Sunday state that affairs there are becoming calmed down. Perhaps the President had intimated to Martins Junior that a row in that city at this moment is highly undesirable.

—A serious accident occurred in Santos on the 16th, the scaffolding at one of the new storehouses of the docks company falling and severely injuring several workmen. One lost an arm, another an eye, another had his ribs broken, etc.

—In Pernambuco any one who chooses issues ship-plasters for making change—the railways, the trainways, the shop-keepers, including barbers, all issue change. The public departments, in making change, use postage and revenue stamps and railway passes.

—It was reported from Pernambuco, by the presiding officer of the legislative chamber, that ex-sergent Silvino, the leader of the Santa Cruz mutineers, is now an officer in the police force at Pernambuco. It was promptly shown, however, that Silvino is still in the hospital here in Rio.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 17th says that a large number of individuals of bad character have been recruited (impressed) there and placed in the ranks. It speaks well for the character of the army to have its ranks filled with vagabonds, disorderly characters and criminals, as is openly confessed to be the practice.

—The following telegram from sleepy little Paranaqua needs no comment: —"*Paranaqua, 19th March*—The municipal council has just inaugurated the works on Praça João Guilherme, Boulevard Serzedillo, and Praça Ubaldo, with all official honors. The city is covered with flowers, festoons and streamers, the Brazilian flag, to which a triple salute of 11 guns was given, appearing at one or another corner of both public and private edifices. —The Prefect, João G. Guimarães."

—The steamer *Rio de Janeiro* from Genoa arrived at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 19th and landed a thousand and immigrants, among which was a party of laborers for the Sul do Espírito Santo railway.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 19th inst. say that on the arrival of Gen. Telles at Livramento, the federalists raised the siege of that place and divided their forces into three columns which set out one for Pamoroty and the others for Alegrete and Ilhucly.

—The official inauguration of navigation on the Rio Doce, Espírito Santo, will occur on Thursday next. This is not the first official ceremony of this character, as something of that character occurred about 50 years ago. Our old Thereopolis friend, Peter Thrl, came out about that time to put together a small steamer built in England for the navigation of the Rio Doce.

—The rout of the government forces near Livramento would unquestionably lead to a general rising of the federalists throughout Rio Grande. It is idle to suppose that the rising along the frontier represents the full strength of the opposition to Julio de Castilhos. A large majority of the state is against him and will manifest itself as soon as the national and state forces are withdrawn.

—A Rivera telegram to the *Times of Argentina*, dated March 9th, says: "A person whose information is always correct, in all that refers to the houses here, assures me that the arms and ammunition required for attacking the city of Santa Ana, arrived here from Montevideo yesterday. Colonel Islas, who has been here for some days past, has accepted the command of the revolutionary corps."

—In Uberaba there recently died a woman who is said to have been in Ouro Preto on April 20th, 1773, and who consequently lacked about a month of being 120 years old. She leaves 19 children, the eldest of whom is 90 years old and the youngest 62, 52 grand-children, of whom the eldest is 45 years old, a great-grandchild, one of whom is 31 years old, and two great-great-grandchildren, both under 8.

—The state legislature of S. Paulo has adjourned, having previously voted the bill authorizing the state government to render to the general government the assistance necessary for maintaining national integrity and federal republican institutions and to take steps for defending the state. Couched in these vague terms, the law leaves to the discretion of the governor of the state the measures to be adopted for the purpose indicated.

—On the night of the 13th the garrison of Fort Brum was thrown into an agony of fear by what was considered an attack on the fort. The batteries were opened twice on the attacking parties, who thereupon disappeared. It now transpires that the party was in a boat on their way home. As they were unarmed, the statement that they fired upon the fort with revolvers proves untrue. This brave garrison, in any other country, would be made the butt of many a joke; but as the case now stands, it will probably be gravely complimented for its vigilance and patriotism.

COFFEE NOTES

—The merchants of Santos are organizing a commercial guard to prevent thefts of coffee in that city. Up to the 13th inst. 19 firms had subscribed 1,000\$ each towards the necessary fund for meeting expenses.

—The police were informed a few days ago that 150 bags of coffee had been stolen from a steamer enemy consigned for coffee which with a couple of lodging and eating-houses on the Praça da Harmonia, Saúde. The coffee was accordingly seized and the criminals arrested. The theft of coffee is becoming much too common in this harbor.

—The *Germania*, of São Paulo, says that Messrs. Haral, Rand & Co. of Santos, have received from their New York office a collection of photographs of bags of coffee which had been robbed of their contents during their journey from Santos to New York. It is thought that the theft was committed in Santos. In one shipment of 407 bags there was a shortage of 5,080 kilos, nearly 55 bags.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The governor of Espírito Santo has declared lapsed the contract made with the Sapacaly company for the railway from Victoria to Rio Pardo.

—The construction works on the S. Francisco & Chopim railway were formally inaugurated on the 19th inst.

—The new director of the Central railway, Lt. Col. Dr. Vespasiano de Albuquerque, entered upon the discharge of his duties yesterday.

—On Thursday an electric car in turning the corner of Lacerda and Rua de S. José broke one of its wheels. Fortunately no one was hurt.

—The traffic receipts of the railways belonging to the Companhia União Sorocebalana e Itanaú amounted in 1891 to 2,089,507\$910 and the operating expenses to 976,101\$118.

—An effort is being made by the new director of the Central to expedite the traffic on the Serra section. The line is to be operated at night to facilitate the dispatch of freight trains.

—The administration of the Central railway has conceived the peculiar idea that by charging admittance to the station platforms they will prevent the operations of pickpockets and confidence men. The charge will be an imposition on those who go to meet friends, and will not prevent the thief from plundering travellers in the slightest degree. An entrance ticket will be something of a certificate of good character.

—The Companhia União Sorocebalana e Itanaú has 30 locomotives, 15 first-class and 15 2nd-class passenger carriages, 1 saloon-carriage, 2 carriages for the administrative staff, 6 postoffice and baggage cars and 253 freight cars.

—The Rio Claro company having petitioned for the restitution of 30,000\$ deposited in 1880 as guarantee for the execution of a contract, which work has long since been completed, the minister of industry repies that the deposit can not be returned because the subsequent transfer of the road does not provide for it, and because it covers various omissions and defects in the execution of said contract. Then why did not the government long since take measures to fix the responsibility for these alleged "omissions and defects"? It looks very much like a dishonest excuse for the retention of the deposit.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—The English ladies in Montevideo have begun the organization of a bazaar for the benefit of the British Hospital of that city.

—We take much pleasure in announcing that the Hospital has just received the highly generous donation of five thousand dollars from Messrs. Burnham, Williams & Co., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, U. S. A. This donation comes just in time to assist the directors in carrying out some urgent extensions which have been projected for a long time.

—The cash receipts of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment have been as follows:

Annual Subscriptions:			
Wilson & Co.....	300\$000		
Henry Perrin.....	50\$000		
Mrs. Ford.....	100\$000	Rs.	450\$000

Donations:			
Quayle Davidson & Co.....	2,000\$000		
Baldwin Locomotive Works \$5,000 @			
Rs. 3\$940.....	19,700\$000		
Alfred Saunders.....	100\$000		21,800\$000
		Rs.	22,250\$000

LOCAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Liberdade* is being hastily prepared for Rio Grande.

—The new Brazilian cruiser *República* arrived in port on the 16th inst.

—The Brazilian cruiser *Príncipe de Maro* arrived at Martinique on the 18th.

—The Conde de Figueiredo left for Europe yesterday on the French packet *Portugal*.

—Mr. J. C. Emstie, manager of the firm of Wilson Sons & Co., left for Europe on the 14th inst.

—The German bank will soon be moved to Rua da Quitanda, between Alameda and General Camara.

—The election in this city on the 15th to fill a vacancy in its representation in the national Chamber of Deputies, resulted in the choice of Dr. José Eduardo Teixeira de Souza.

—The minister of marine has organized a new naval division, to be called the North Atlantic squadron, which will be composed of the *Aquidaban*, *República* and *Tiradentes*.

—The *Journal* is complaining of delays and inattention on the part of the telephone service. It is an old story, and the only way to remedy the evil is for subscribers to suspend their subscriptions altogether.

—Another petty officer of the army was seized in the street, on the 16th, by a press-gang and carried to the police station as a recruit. He was released subsequently on the assertion of another officer, who identified him.

—The Italian steamer *Nord America* has just completed her homeward voyage to Genoa in 13½ days from this port. The *Nord America* was formerly known as the *Stirling Castle*, and is celebrated for making good time.

—Bad news from London! The Treasury delegate there has telegraphed to the minister of finance that it is unnecessary to appoint any more functionaries for that office, as it is provided with all the employees it needs for the work.

—A man of the name of Barcellos was arrested in this city on the 14th inst. on the charge of obtaining 30,000\$ from two coffee merchants by means of forged bills of lading. It is stated that Barcellos was to be married on Saturday.

—Col. Onofre dos Santos has been transferred from the command of the 12th battalion of infantry to that of the 34th. The colonel, who is thus removed from Rio Grande, because he is not friendly to Castilhos, arrived here on the 15th inst.

—According to a report just published the total amount raised by subscription in favor of the families of those lost on the Brazilian monitor *Solimões*, is 228,028\$. The commission have paid out in relief 56,327\$, and 9,068\$ in various expenses, leaving a balance of 164,007\$ on hand and on deposit in the Banco da República.

—On the morning of the 17th the Montevideo correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* telegraphed as follows: "The federalist chiefs have published a manifesto declaring the allegation that they are seeking the restoration of the monarchy, to be a calumny, for the purpose of arousing anti-royalist feeling. The manifesto terminates with a vivas to the republic, to the Brazilian nation and to the Rio Grande people, and is signed by 34 federalists, among whom are Gen. Tavares, Zeca Tavares, Cabeda and Col. Guerreiro."

subservience is essential to the harmonious operation of the prefect and city council, then the latter are likely to fully meet all requirements. Our readers are aware, there has been a great deal of sympathy between them for a long time, which is due in great part to the determination of the prefect to the rôle of dictator. On the 18th there was a caucus of the intendentes favorable to the prefect, which then presented a set of resolutions declaring themselves in accord with the prefect and promising every assistance to him. A committee (*directoria*) of three members will report to the council all measures which should be taken in accord with the prefect, prohibiting the presentation of petitions, representations or proposals without the approval of the committee and the council. The council will be free to elect a committee contrary to the wishes of the committee and elect, and to pledge themselves, by word of honor, to carry out the wishes of the prefect.

telegrams state that ex-Secretary Bayard
been appointed minister plenipotentiary to
Britain.

With regard to the question of exchange during the first years of the monarchy and our quotation of 54 pence, we have been shown data to the effect that transactions were effected on London in 1825 at 52 pence. This supports the publication of Mr. Sturz that "at the latter end of 1825 and at the beginning of 1826, (ii) between 52 and 56."

CH 20.—The market was firm and tended upwards during the day, closing firm at the highest rates current. The banks posted 12½ on London, but all accepted money at 12½, and were drawing more or less freely at 12½ when market closed. There was a very fair movement during the day, with bank sterling reported at 12½—12½, repressed at 12½, in the morning, and commercial sterling at extremes of 12½—12½. Sovereigns sold at 19½60, and sent with buyers at 19½72, sellers at 19½66.

March 18th, 1893.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Now, value	Last sale	Closing quotations
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XIII DEK LANKING

10,000,000	4,000,000	330,197	Agricola do Brazil.....	2400-Jan	93	80	37000
1,000,000	600,000	40,000	Albano do Brazil.....	5 250-July	91	140	60 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	37,891	Amalhar.....	10 000-July	92	200	250 000
7,000,000	2,400,000	343,374	Bula.....	20 000-March	91	100	75 000
14,000,000	1/2,500,000	"	Brasilianische.....	10 000-March	91		

13,000,000	15,494,454	Brazil	12 0000 July 92	07280	"	
13,000,000	"	"	6 0000 July 93	700	16 1100	1033000
3,393,000	3,393,000	Brazil e Lamlies	5 0000 July 93	100	70 0000	70 0000
10,000,000	1,870,200	Brazil-Nor America	4 0000 July 92	40	"	"
4,000,000	1,533,120	Claves Laboratorios	6 0000 July 92	700	23 0000	18 0000
80,000,000	4,000,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 0000 July 92	40	30 0000	7 0000

[illegible]

1,500,000	1,000,000	111,954	Credito Mercantil	12/07/04	Jan	700	155 000	—
23,000,000	23,000,000	1,410,246	Credito Moral	12/07/04	Jan	700	138 000	—
40,000,000	40,000,000	224,888	Credito Popular	12/06/04	Jan	600	37 000	— 38 000
20,000,000	2,500,000	933,478	Credito Real do Brasil	12/06/04	Jan	600	1 000	— 21 000
...	1,895,800	...	...	12/06/04	Jan	600	180 000	...
...	10,313,840	...	...	12/06/04	Jan	600	23 000	...

50,000,000	8,000,000	297,151	Credito Rural e Descontos.....	12-04-1931-jun.	93	200	190	000
50,000,000	5,000,000	1,581,100	Depositos e Descontos.....	7-502-july-jul.	93	110	19	000
50,000,000	5,000,000	486,647	Fundo Brasileiro.....	12-010-jun.	93	200	211	000
10,000,000	10,000,000	494,278	Iniciador de Melhoramentos Internacionais.....	3-010-jun.	93	200	46	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	Internacional.....	4-000-jun.	93	200	18	000
20,000,000	10,000,000	637,603	Lavagem.....	8-000-jun.	93	201	220	000

1,500,000	750,000	650,000	4 th Nov-Jan 93	20	70	000
1,000,000	100,000,000	120,000	14 th Feb-Apr 93	710	..	..
2,000,000	2,000,000	160,000	10 th Oct 91	20	5	000
2,500,000	2,500,000	47,186	10 Nov-Jan, 92	200	180	000
50,000,000	5,000,000	2,304,000	3 rd Aug 91	10	5	500
3,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	3 rd May 92	100	10	000

000,000,000	410,100,000	7,810,765	República de E.U.O do Brasil	5	unim-jan.	93	100	85 000	70 000
1,000,000	997,000	21,061	Rio de Janeiro	4	unim-jan.	93	100	69 000	000
10,000,000	4,000,000	80,000	Rio e Alto Grando	3	mimo-july	92	70	70 000	000
20,000,000	15,000,000	7,200,000	Sinal e Hypocetario	6	unim-jan.	93	60	30 000	000
---	---	---	do	10	unim-jan.	93	200	740 000	240 000-250 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	800,883	de 2 series	5	com-jan.	93	1100	130 000	130 000-150 000
			Federal de Braxil						

12,000,000	11,000,000	830,000	Sub-American.....	6 mo--July 92	200	100 000
10,000,000	0,200,000	316,629	União Ibero-Americana.....	15 mo--Jan. 92	200	10 000
				5 mo--Jan 92	100	7 000
PROVINCIAL						
7,500,000	7,500,000	600,000	Credito Real S. Paulo.....			

10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	do 2 series.....	10 pp-a-jun. 93	200	
	2,250,000		Mercantil, Santos.....	10 pp-a-jun. 93	400	245,000
10,000,000	5,100,000		do 2 series.....	10 pp-a-jun. 93	210	250,000
24,000,000	525,000	288,615	do 2 series.....	2 pp-a-jun. 93	80	49,000
	7,553,999		União S. Paulo.....	6 pp-a-jun. 93	110	123,000
			União S. Paulo.....	8 pp-a-jun. 93	20	75,000

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate of</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
5,827,000	Jan.-July do	6 do	Credito Real do Brazil....	100\$	53 00	24 00

Periodo	Debitos	Activos	Saldo
Apr.—Oct.	5	3	2
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
12	1	1	1
May—Nov.	5	3	2
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
12	1	1	1

0,283,000	Jan.—Jul.	6	União Agrícola do Brasil .. União, S. Paulo.....	100 100	83 % ..	— — —
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MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
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1,00,000	1,00,000	138,307.8	Albania	168000	-Jan. 93	200	
840,000		133,051	America Kefri	12 000	-Feb. 93	200	577500
3,000,000	85,718		Brazil Industrial		-Feb. 93	200	271,000
300,000	562		Brazilia	8 000	-Aug. 90	200	104,000
3,000,000	53,172		Caouca		-Jan. 93	200	400,000
3,600,000	241,200		Confancia Industrial	12 000	-Jan. 93	200	175,000

50,000	50,000,000	Corcovado.....	3 100-July 91	200	125 000	50 000
50,000	250,000	D. Isabel.....	.....	200	125 000	50 000
50,000	600,000	Industrial Mueja.....	12 000-Aug. 92	200	212 000	.....
4,000,000	22,000	Petropolis.....	1 000-July 89	200	140 000	.....
3,000,000	.....	Progresso Ind. do Brazil.....	7 000-July 94	200	112 000	130 000-200,000
1,000,000	227,322	Rhux.....	14 000-July 88	200	700 000	.....

3,000,000	137,647	S. Lazaro	8 1/2 Jan - Aug. 91	300	215 000	---
18,400,000	---	do 2 series	---	100	---	---
600,000	20,770	S. Pedro de Alcantara	-- Jan 93	300	110 000	---
4,465,110	--	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400 - Jan. 91	200	150 000	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Consumers	Dividend	Nominal	Lost	Change of position
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			prata	ouro	slite	total
1.000.000	2.400.000	..	3\$000 - July 91	60\$	60.000	—
1.000.000	2.400.000	..	10 " - July 91	60	—	—
1.000.000	7.900.000	..	4.000 - July 91	210	215.000	—

000	788,400	Carnegie's Financie...	Jan.-91	200	210 000	—
000	740,000	Central do Brazil...	4 000—Jan.-93	80	40 000	—
000	16,946	Ceres Brasileira...	10 1/2—Aug.-91	80	10 000	49 000—46 000
000	4,000,000	Esperanza de Obras Publicas...	15—Sept.-91	200	22 000	—
000	60,000,000	Financie...	2 800—July 91	40	15 000	21 000—
000	1,000,000	Industrial do Brazil...	Feb.-91	200	—	—
000	453,587					

30,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Rioal...	4 500 -- jan. 91	700	33 000	33 000 -- 35 000
10,000,000	..	do do Rio	Int. -- jan. 91	100	10 000	
3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	....	200	50 000	46 000 --
4,000,000	..	Metropolitana	....	40	20 000	
2,550,000	24,489	Nacional de Farpas e Est...	....	100	20 000	19 000 --
1,200,000	..	Nacional de Ocos...	5 000 -- jan. 91	..	15 000	
2,000,000	..					

100	1,750,000	..	Novo Era Knúrl.....	3 500-july 91	10 000	3 000	2 000	4 000
100	10,000,000	..	Obra Hídrica do Brasil.....	.....	70 000	40 000	2 000	.....
100	2,500,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio.....	12,000-july 91	70 000	14 000	.....	.....
100	4,000,000	.....	Serviços Marítimos.....	13,476-july 91	100 000	10 000	18 000	.....
100	9,000,000	34,917	Torres Brasileira.....	5 000-jan. 93	80 000	10 000	48 000	.....
100	20,000,000	.....	União In. dos Est. do Braz.....	4 000-july 91	700 000	50 000	10 000	.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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1893

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Mar 25	Clyde...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Nacelo, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 28	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
April 6	Tamar...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. V. (Lisbon), Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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Canton	Mar. 22nd	
Siddons	April 2nd	
Lassell	Mar. 25th	
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